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## We Want Your Ear

just long enough to tell you that the Golde method of manufacturing and selling puts an end to the spending of \$20-to-\$25 for that Suit or Topcoat. On our opening—Goldemonstration Day, Tomorrow, September 10th

## We Want Your Eye Also

to take a peep at the superb styles in Golde Suits and Topcoats at, always, \$10-&\$15. They've got "Smart-Style" written all over them and they fit without a fault. \$20-to-\$25 Clothes? Yes, Sir—*in everything but the price.*

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## WAR BRINGS GOOD ROADS TO TURKEY; SOLDIERS DO WORK

Reports Show That More Than  
Thousand Miles Have Been  
Reconstructed.

Constantinople, Sept. 9.—The extent to which the war has promoted good roads building in Turkey is indicated in a report just issued by the Ottoman Ministry of War stating that 740 miles of roads have been graded, leveled and resurfaced with gravel, and 382 miles of roads have been reconstructed by the "work battalions" of the Turkish army since the beginning of the war.

European Turkey has benefited greatly by these improvements, but the greater mileage of the new roads is in Anatolia, the Asiatic Peninsula. The work has involved not only actual road improvement, but the construction of hundreds of bridges and culverts.

The total mileage of roads built by the Ottoman army during the war is 1,122 English miles. The work was done entirely by the older Turkish reserves and by Armenians of military age who were not sent into the field because their loyalty to the Turkish flag was doubted.

From his own experience in traveling over several hundred miles of the new roads, the Associated Press correspondent can say that the work was well done on the whole. Much credit was taken in finding the best grades. Wherever necessary the embankments were revetted, and no labor was spared in making cuts where they were necessary to a favorable grade. This is especially true of the roads built between Adrianople and Constantinople and those built in the Taurus and Amanus mountain ranges. While the majority of the engineers

and officers supervising the work were Turks, there were a few Armenians and Greeks and a number of Germans and Austrians.

Very little modern road-building machinery was used with the exception of a few steam rollers and small rock crushers. The roads were leveled by pick and shovel, and cuts were made in the same manner. Although hand drills and blasting powder were used where ledges were encountered. Most of the cranes, rock, tons of which were used, was broken by hand, a task which some officers made easier by having a piper keep the hammers in time with a tune.

Those familiar with travel conditions in the Ottoman Empire say that the country has never had so many good roads as at present. In addition to the new roads that have been built for strategic purposes, many miles of neglected roads have been put in repair, one such notable instance being the pass road through the Taurus from Ereğli to Tarsus.

### ARTIST KILLED IN BATTLE.

Paris, Sept. 9.—The death in action is announced of Daniel de Loqueux, an artist whose poster sketches of well-known Frenchmen, published in *L'Espresso*, have had a wide popularity during the past few years. De Loqueux was a member of the French Army Flying Corps. News of his death reached the French lines through a German aviator who dropped a letter pinned to a small flag, saying De Loqueux had fought bravely.

The population of Auburn, N. Y., is 35,363, according to the late census figures made public at Albany.

Two more bodies were found in the engine room compartment of the wrecked submarine F-4 at Honolulu.

Forty polishers at the Colt Patent Firearms Manufacturing Co. plant at Hartford, Conn., went on strike.

SPECIAL SALE OF  
FERNS  
JOHN RECK & SON.

## DEARTH OF MEDICAL MEN, DUE TO CALLS OF WAR, WILL LAST LONG AFTER PEACE, IS BELIEF

Shortage of Students As Well  
As Death Toll of Volunteers  
At the Battle Lines Depletes  
the Profession.

London, Sept. 9.—The dearth of medical men in the United Kingdom is not only serious at present on account of the war, but it will continue for years afterward, in the opinion of the *Lancet*, the organ of the British medical profession.

In its issue of August 28 *The Lancet* said: "That our medical schools will go very short of students is certain, and this will mean a dangerously small list of medical practitioners to minister to the needs of the country in the near future. The position is inevitable. The spirit which will lead young men of the military age and the educated class to join the army must have this effect, but it is the duty of the medical profession to face the difficulty and to make the best of it."

"The great work which the medical contingent with the army and army has accomplished in the present war will act later as a stimulus to enthusiasm for our calling, and the shortage which must occur in our ranks for three or four years following—say, 1917, will speedily remedy itself, when our social world resumes, as far as altered circumstances will permit, the scheme which we had with considerable lack of provision, come to regard as the normal one."

"The war found the numbers of the medical profession in this country already disquietingly low, and with indications of further sagging in those numbers. The figures indicate a serious shortage of medical men for the years following the war. Not only has a large number of young men who otherwise would be beginning or pursuing their medical studies been absorbed, but unfortunately, a serious toll was taken last autumn of those who, being already nearly qualified, would have been able to practice their profession as qualified men in a few months."

"The future will see an increased demand for medical men, and their prospects of success will be so great that the aspirants will assuredly be numerous. And there will be an improvement in the conditions which have prevailed in the past, not only because the profession of medicine will share in sociological progress, but because the record of the work of medicine throughout the war has been such that it must lead to a closer relationship between the medical profession and the public."

"The British public are taking a more intelligent interest in these things, and the energy with which lay bodies are working in co-operation with the medical profession in carrying out various schemes for the well-being of the people may be taken as an indication that the health of the nation will be a first consideration of the immediate future—which means that there will be a great demand for medical men at the close of the war. And this is an essential message to the students now in the schools. They are already wanted as qualified men, and in the near future they will be wanted even more urgently. It is a patriotic duty, imposed upon them by the conditions of the world, that they should spare no effort to pass all their tests in the shortest legal time, while by doing so they will reap the double reward of good citizenship and worldly success."

### "MAUNDERING OVER OATS" IS DEPLORED BY ENGLISH EDITOR

London, Sept. 9.—An urgent appeal in behalf of a cat's home, stating that "this dreadful war will break us unless our kind friends help us to hold on," moves *The Times* to an editorial protest.

"In the throes of the most frightful war of modern times," remarks the paper, "when millions of human beings are suffering death, mutilation, famine, disease and the added anguish that comes of looking before and after, expostulations to bestow alms upon animals seem a little out of season."

The appeal for the home for cats is signed by a large number of names out of the page. It is a large organization with chartered accountants and five cat hospitals, where 80 per cent of the patients are destroyed pathetically on admittance and the remainder kept as guests. A cat call for patients, and in urgent cases a special messenger is sent for them. There is also a night bell so that patients may be relieved at all hours. Wealthy persons wishing to get rid of their pets may do so at a moderate fee.

One serious phase of the cat situation is the large number left behind by deported or interned Germans.

The appeal admits: "It is dreadful to have to ask for animals when our poor and the nation and dear soldiers require so much, but the rescue work must go on."

"This is no time to mander over cats," retorts *The Times*.

### CASUALTIES IN BRITISH ARMY GROWING HEAVIER

London, Sept. 9.—Official casualty lists are again becoming heavy and during the period of July 30 to Aug. 15, the British army lost 207 officers killed, 434 wounded and 41 missing, a total of 682. This brings the aggregate casualties since the beginning of the war to 14,338 of which 4,383 have been killed, 10,000 wounded, 8,738 wounded, and 1,216 missing, the proportion of killed to wounded remaining at one to two.

Operations in the Dardanelles have again been responsible for some heavy losses during the two weeks period, the Yorkshire regiment having lost 15 killed (including their lieutenant-colonel), and 28 wounded; Australians 13 killed, 19 wounded; Worcesters 5 killed, 8 wounded; Lancashire, 7 killed, 27 wounded; Hampshire, 3 killed, 4 wounded, 9 missing; Staffords, 4 killed, 3 wounded; Engineers, 9 killed, 11 wounded.

In the western theatre, the King's Royal Rifles lost 18 killed, 23 wounded; Rifle Brigade, 18 killed, 21 wounded, while the Indians had 18 killed, 51 wounded.

More than 30 applications for pardons and paroles will come before the New Jersey State Court of Pardons at its next sitting at Sea Girt today.

## RUSSO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE FEARED THROUGHOUT CHINA

Possibility Fraught With Im-  
port to Celestial Kingdom,  
Say Thinkers.

Peking, Sept. 9.—Commenting upon the remarks of M. Sazonoff, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs made in the Duma concerning the possibility of a closer alliance between Russia and Japan, the *Peking Daily News* says it is a "pronouncement fraught with the deepest import for China."

The paper continues: "For some time we have known that conversations were passing between Russia, and Japan with a view to an alliance, and we have already pointed out the possible explanation, which is that Japan by her action toward China has brought herself into international disrepute and is consequently anxious to have a friend in Europe, the more so that she has somewhat stained the alliance with Great Britain. But in view of the opinion expressed from London that the conclusion of an alliance between Japan and Russia should be left until after the war, nothing more was to be expected on the subject. The statement now made in the Russian Duma would suggest that the overtures from Japan have been favorably received in Petrograd. Consequently Japan's sense of national importance will be enhanced by the prospect of an advantageous alliance."

"It is perhaps too early to discuss the effects of such an alliance as is foreshadowed in M. Sazonoff's statements, but speculations are likely to be made in China, which must of course be vitally concerned in such an agreement. One immediate result would be the tendency on the part of Japan to greater arrogance, but there is little doubt that the conclusion of the treaty would bring about an increased sense of responsibility and an appreciation of its limitations. Possibly such an alliance would decrease the feeling of Manchuria, for we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that Japan wants territorial rights in addition to political and economic privileges. But if the Japanese influence be increased in that region it may possibly slacken in other parts of our country, because it must be borne in mind that whatever the outcome of the present negotiations, the British navy is likely to come out supreme, and that being so it is only to be expected that Great Britain will not rely to the same extent on Japan for the protection of her trade in the East or for preserving whatever naval balance may then exist."

## ETON PROFESSOR IN "HOT WATER" BY UTTERANCES

London, Sept. 9.—Dr. Littleton, the headmaster of Eton, who had the press buzzing about his ears last winter for saying in the pulpit that it was the duty of British Christians to forgive the Germans, is again in trouble because of his sentiments. This time, Dr. Littleton has aroused the British patriots by finding an excuse for the German foreign policy.

"Germany," he said, at a public gathering, "has for the past 50 years been hemmed in and that by methods that might be none too creditable to other nations."

He also held Britain's "national covetousness" and "disorder" to be in part responsible for the outbreak of the present conflict.

The Post is among the papers bitterly attacking the head of Eton. In answer to his charges it cites the role taken by Prussia in the partition of Poland, Germany's seizure of Schleswig-Holstein from Denmark and Alsace-Lorraine from France and on the other hand the cession of Heligoland by England to Germany and the occupation of German Africa by British consent, to say nothing of Germany's Pacific islands, section of China and a preponderant interest in Turkey.

Germany's Baltic frontage is said to repute the charge of being hemmed in.

"In Dr. Littleton's view we are a nation of Pharisees whose greed brings war about," comments *The Post*, "while we publicly thank God that we are not as these Germans. The Germans are bad, he says, but the English are also bad. Only Dr. Littleton remains pure in a sordid world."

### GERMAN FACTORY TURNS OUT MANY BIG LOCOMOTIVES

Cassel, Sept. 9.—Although more than a thousand of its 6,000 employees here have been drawn into the army, the Henschel & Son Locomotive Works, the largest institution of its kind in Europe, has been able to keep the output of its plant going at a Westphalia at par or above. Foreign orders which formerly called for 40 per cent of its output, have fallen off almost entirely, but the German government has worn out to this figure during the past year, the plant has perfected and put into commission a new type of locomotive that is the last word in European engines. As fast as these can be turned out the Prussian railway system is taking them.

One of the last commissions from a foreign country which the Henschel plant in Cassel received was an order for 30 locomotives for Roumania. Roumania at that time was not considered as a possible participant in the war, and Henschel & Son went ahead with the order. The engines are just about completed now, but it

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FOR the good of the public health, it is highly desirable that all prejudice against beer should be removed. This prejudice is held exclusively by people who do not drink beer—AND IT IS FOR THEM ESPECIALLY THAT THIS ADVERTISEMENT HAS BEEN PREPARED.

Beer is the mainstay of practical temperance and provides a mild and wholesome beverage.

It contains an immense amount of nourishment in a delightfully refreshing form.

It is not only most palatable, but is a wonderful aid to digestion.

It is a type of food which is very rapidly absorbed into the circulation.

The Greatest Physicians and Scientists the World Over Advocate the Moderate Use of Beer.

Prof. Chas. Fred'k Chandler, Chemistry Expert of Columbia University, on October 5, 1914, said:

"Beer is one of the few foods that is free from bacteria. BEER and BREAD are both made from cereals. Bread contains water and is solid. Beer contains water and is liquid. Yeast makes both more palatable and digestible. And only when taken in large quantities is beer intoxicating."

Dr. Henry Davy, Pres. British Medical Society, London, Eng.—

"Beer, bread and cheese for a meal is infinitely more scientific than the American meal of bread, tea and jam."

## RUPPERT'S Knickerbocker The Beer That Satisfies

is designed to meet a legitimate demand for a food beverage of definite nutritive value. Is absolutely pure because it is brewed under conditions which have reached the highest degree of perfection. The very best quality ingredients are used; the most sanitary conditions prevail in every department of the Brewery, assuring a wholesome and nutritious beer of unsurpassed quality.

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Bottled at the Brewery Exclusively

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215 Housatonic Ave.  
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is highly improbable that they will be delivered for a time.

### SWITZERLAND KEEPS WATCH TRADE NORMAL

Zurich, Switzerland, Sept. 9.—The exports of Swiss watches in 1914 show a decrease in value of more than \$12,000,000 as compared with the previous year. But for the reductions with which Swiss manufacturers adapted themselves to the changed conditions their losses would have been still greater.

Switzerland's watch export indus-

try is the greatest in the world. Eighty-seven per cent of all the foreign watches sold in their various countries of the world are made in Switzerland. In 1913 there were exported more than 15,000,000 watches of a total value of some \$37,000,000, while in 1914 there were exported less than 300,000 watches were sold in the home market that year, not two per cent of the total production.

When the war broke out the Swiss watch industry was brought to a sudden standstill. The manufacturers were most pessimistic. There were no orders, there was no money and credit was difficult to obtain. But changes in fashion soon helped them to circumvent the hardships. Obviously there was no longer any market for

the more expensive watches so the makers turned to producing cheaper articles especially adapted for the military. A great trade was done in silver, nickel and gunmetal cases watches, with luminous dials which found a ready sale among army men. Excepting certain towns and districts where only expensive watches had been made, the industry gradually recovered from the first depression and there are now fewer unemployed workmen than any time since the war began.

The Norwegian cargo steamer John Blumer, from Baltimore, was released after being examined by British authorities.

## Nujol

A PURE WHITE MINERAL OIL  
FOR CONSTIPATION

THE final test of a remedy is—does it do away with the trouble for which it is taken?

By that test, the various laxatives and cathartics stand condemned. They do not remove the condition they are supposed to cure. In fact, the longer they are used, the more they are needed. Laxatives and cathartics are dangerously habit-forming.

By the same test, the mineral oil treatment, used in conjunction with a return to rational habits of eating and exercise, reveals itself as the one logical remedy for constipation.

Nujol is odorless and tasteless, absolutely neutral, and is not digested or absorbed into the system. It acts merely as a mechanical lubricant.

Nujol is not a drug. Its use will not give quick, temporary relief. But Nujol is a genuine remedy in that it relieves constipation in the most natural way by lubricating the lining of the intestines, softening the intestinal contents, and thus promoting healthy and normal bowel activity.

Write for "The Rational Treatment of Constipation," an informative treatise on constipation. If you cannot get Nujol from your druggist, we will send you a pint bottle prepaid to any point in the United States on receipt of 75c—money order or stamps.

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